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Since correcting proof of the above I have noted a third Mexican locality for the moss I take to be identical with *Tortula caroliniana*. A few plants are growing with Pringle's 10449 in my set, which is labeled: "*Haplocladium microphyllum* (Sw.) Broth., det. Cardot. Cañada, above Contreras, Federal District. June 7, 1908." The latter is not, however, in my set *Haplocladium microphyllum* either as to genus or species, and the specimen obviously came from the bark of a tree.

The illustrations, for which I am much indebted, were drawn by Miss Dorothy Coker at the New York Botanical Garden.

ITHACA, N. Y.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V

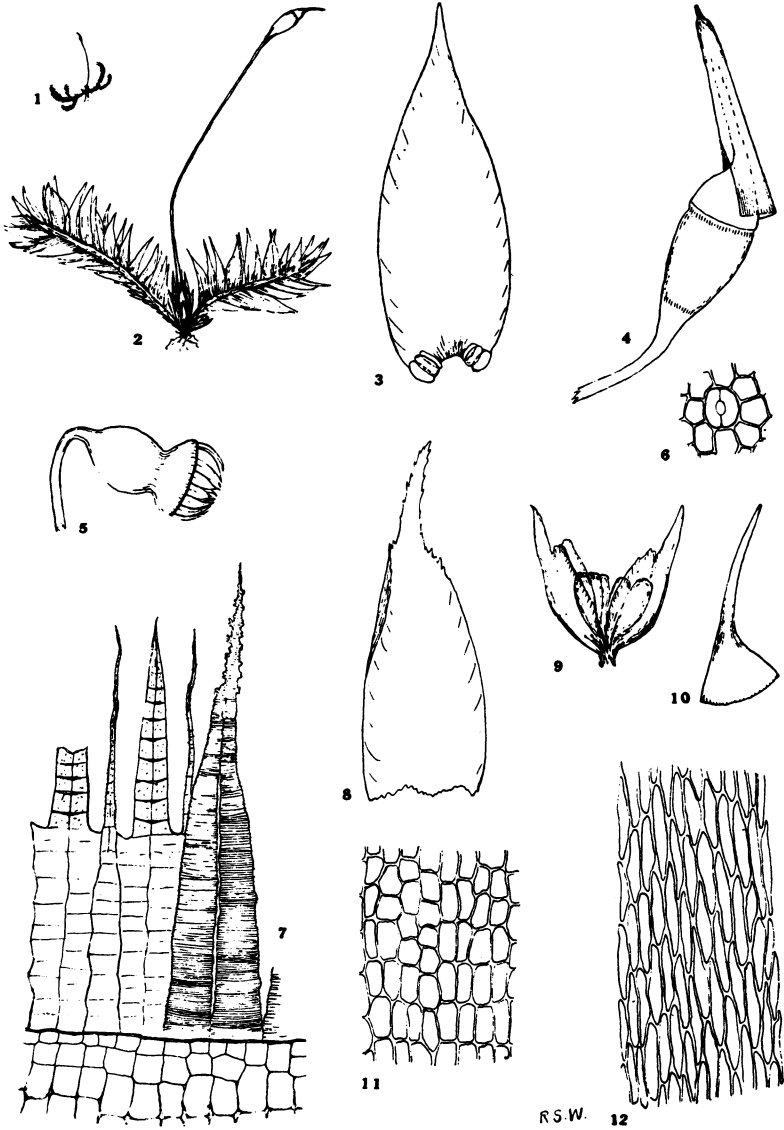
TORTULA CAROLINIANA ANDREWS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Plant, moist $\times 2$. | 6. Apical part of leaf $\times 200$. |
| 2. Plant, dry $\times 4$. | 7. Base of leaf, right side $\times 200$. |
| 3. Plant, moist $\times 12$. | 8. Cells of upper part of leaf $\times 500$. |
| 4. Leaf $\times 40$. | 9. Apex of leaf with propagula $\times 50$. |
| 5. Section of costa $\times 360$. | 10. Propagula $\times 120$. |

SEMATOPHYLLUM SMALLII SP. NOV.

R. S. WILLIAMS

Autoicous, a male flower often at or near the base of the perichaetium; the inner perigonal leaves short, very concave, with usually an irregular lobe on either side of the base of the short, acute, entire point; antheridia 5-6, about 0.125 mm. long, with few or no paraphyses: plants in thin mats with stems mostly 5-6 mm. long, bearing few branches and radicles, the latter chiefly at the base of the stems; stem-leaves mostly nearly straight, widely spreading, more or less complanate or slightly secund, mostly 0.8-1 mm. long, ovate-lanceolate, entire and ecostate; leaf-cells smooth, elongate-rhomboidal to more or less linear with slightly unequally thickened walls, the median cells mostly 5-6 μ wide by 25-40 μ long, the alar yellowish, enlarged and inflated; perichaetial leaves variable in length, the longer a little exceeding those of the stem, more or less serrulate with spreading, sometimes recurved teeth below the point and mostly abruptly narrowed to an acute, slightly serrulate point about one third the entire length; seta 6-8 mm. long, smooth; capsule without lid about 0.6 mm. long, inclined or nodding, somewhat obovate, contracted under the mouth when dry, the median exothecal cells nearly square to short-rectangular, the walls slightly thickened at the angles, the stomata, about 25 μ long, in one row near the base; annulus none; outer peristome with teeth 30 μ wide at base and 175 μ long, narrowly furrowed along the median line, cross-striate two thirds up, papillose above; the inner peristome from a basal membrane about one half the height of the teeth, bearing short, solid segments and solitary, papillose cilia; lid about as long as the rest of the capsule, conical, with a slender, oblique beak; spores minutely punctate, about 12 μ in diameter.



SEMATOPHYLLUM SMALLII WILLIAMS, SP. NOV.

Florida, Goodburn Hammock, Dade Co. Collected by J. K. Small and C. A. Mosier, June 1915. No. 6242.

This species is scarcely as large as *S. adnatum*, from which it is very distinct in its serrulate perichaetial leaves and teeth of peristome furrowed. If the furrowing of the teeth is to be considered of generic importance, this species would be neither a *Sematophyllum* nor a *Rhaphidostegium*, for the types of both of these genera, *S. auricomum* Mitt. and *H. demissum* Wils., lack the furrow. This character might well be considered as of only sub-generic importance, however, (the furrow being almost imperceptible in some cases, very broad in others) in which case *Sematophyllum* antedates *Rhaphidostegium* by two years.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI

SEMATOPHYLLUM SMALLII WILLIAMS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Fig. 1. Plant about natural size. | 7. Part of peristome $\times 300$ |
| 2. Plant $\times 10$. | 8. Inner perichaetial leaf $\times 36$ |
| 3. Stem-leaf $\times 36$ | 9. Male flower $\times 50$ |
| 4. Capsule with calyptra $\times 36$ | 10. Lid $\times 36$ |
| 5. Empty capsule $\times 36$ | 11. Median exothecal cells $\times 200$ |
| 6. Stomata $\times 200$ | 12. Median leaf-cells $\times 200$ |

LICHENS OF THE MT. MONADNOCK REGION, N. H.—NO. 12 *

DUDLEY MERRILL

These lichens were determined by the late Dr. H. E. Hasse.

Genus: PANNARIA

- 209. *Pannaria tryptophylla* (Ach.) Mass. One specimen.
- 210. *Pannaria lanuginosa* (Ach.) Koerb. Two specimens.
- 211. *Pannaria microphylla* (Sw.) Delise. Two specimens.
- 212. *Pannaria brunnea* (Sw.) Nyl. One specimen.
- 213. *Pannaria lepidiota* (Sommerf.) Th. Fr. One specimen.

Genus: CONOTREMA.

- 214. *Conotrema urceolatum* (Ach.) Tuck. One specimen.

Genus: PHLYCTIS.

- 215. *Phlyctis argena* (Ach.) Koerb. Two specimens.

Genus: ENDOCARPON.

- 216. *Endocarpon pallidum* Ach. One specimen.

Genus: MYCOBLASTUS.

- 217. *Mycoblastus sanguinarius* (L.) Th. Fr. One specimen.

Genus: THELOTREMA,

- 218. *Thelotrema subtile* Tuck. Four specimens.

MIDDLESEX SCHOOL, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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